This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

NEDL TRANSFER
HN 53MS C
EducU
4030
181. 10

Educ U 40 30.181.10

Harvard College Library

FROM

the Author.

6 Sept., 1892.

With the compliments of

the Author

Educ 40 30.181.10

Harvard College Library

FROM

the Author.

6 Sept., 1892.

With the Compliments of

the Author

MEMOIR

OF THE LIFE OF

CHARLES SHORT, M. A., LL. D.,

LATE PROFESSOR OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE AND
LITERATURE IN COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
NEW YORK,

BY HIS SON

CHARLES LANCASTER SHORT,

RECTOR OF ST. ANDREWS'

NEWCASTLE, MAINE.

Hæc studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant, adversis solatium et perfugium praebent, delectant domi, non impediunt foris, pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur.

CIC. *pro Arch.*

1892.

~~Educ 5458.77.15~~ 101.10

HARVARD COLLEGE
SEP 6 1892
LIBRARY.

The Author

MEMOIR

CHARLES SHORT, the eldest son and one of twelve children of Charles and Rebecca (George) Short, was born in Haverhill, Mass., Tuesday, May 28, 1821. His parents' birthplace was Newburyport, Mass., the father being descended from those of the same name in the list of the original settlers of Newbury, Mass., in 1635, and, "the descendants of Henry Short now occupy the same farm and live on the same spot where their ancestor resided more than two centuries ago."*

At eight years of age the boy Charles was sent to the West Bradford Academy, the principal being Benjamin Greenleaf, the author of the mathematical series. In a printed copy always carefully kept by Mr. Short, of the "Order of Exercises, for Exhibition, at Bradford Academy, July 23, 1833," was the announcement—"Destruction of Sennacherib's Host—C. SHORT."

At the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the town of Haverhill, observed in July, 1890, in the poem of Dr. John Crowell mention is made of Mr. Short, as one who by his scholarship had reflected honour upon his native town.

After a school life at Bradford of six years, and two spent at home, the youth of sixteen entered Phillips (Andover) Academy, then under Dr. Samuel H. Taylor.

*See Coffin's History of Newburyport, (1845) pages 15, 317, 379.

He there finished the classical course in 1840, the third in his class, at the graduating exhibition delivering an oration, *Περὶ τοῦ εἶναι τὴν ψυχὴν ἀθάνατον.* Among his classmates were students who afterwards became distinguished, as the the Hon. Jonathan White, (State Senator in Mass.), Moses G. Farmer, in the first rank of American electricians, the late Major General David Bell Birney, commanding a division at Gettysburg, and Professor Francis Wayland, LL.D., now Dean of the Yale College Law School. Of his school life at Andover, Mr. Short said, "I used to open my eyes very early in the morning, waiting impatiently for daylight, that I might rise and be at my books."

The next two years were spent in teaching and study, and he then entered the academic department of Harvard College, being graduated in 1846, his commencement part an English oration, "Shelley." At a College exhibition, the year previous, he delivered a Latin oration, "De Philosophis, qui vocantur, Somniantibus." In connection with a College exhibition in 1844, is the following incident. John C. Adams, then instructor in rhetoric and oratory, under date of July 9, wrote to Rev. E. E. Hale, "I have a great favour to ask of you. Enclosed you will find a copy of 'The Belvidere Apollo' by Milman. This has been done into Greek hexameters by Mr. Short, Sophomore, in a manner never before equalled at Cambridge. I wish Short and the audience, who may listen to him to-morrow, at exhibition, to have every possible advantage of the version. But I fear many of our friends, particularly the ladies, will not be able to follow the speaker as he deserves, unless they know something of the original. Now then, I wish to ask you if you can smuggle these lines into one corner of the "Daily" in

time for to-morrow's paper." The request was granted, and Milman's English prize poem appeared in the Advertiser of July 10. The same day Mr. E. S. Dixwell, master of the Boston Latin School, wrote to Mr. (now Professor) Francis J. Child, "I return you the copy of the beautiful and finished Greek verses you were so good as to procure me a sight of. They are masterly. Thank the writer for the pleasure it has given me both in the reading and delivery. I was much gratified by all the exercises I heard to-day." Mr. Short was fourth in his class, receiving honorable mention for high distinction in Greek, Latin, Philosophy, and History, and distinction in Rhetoric. Others of the class were Francis J. Child, Calvin Ellis, George M. Lane, Charles Eliot Norton, all afterward Professors in Harvard University; George F. Hoar, United States Senator from Mass., Nathan Webb, Judge of the United States District Court of Maine, John Austin Stevens, the historical writer, and Fitz Edward Hall, the Oriental scholar.

After graduation Mr. Short spent a year in Cambridge as a resident graduate, studying with Professor Sophocles. In Sept. 1847, he received the appointment of first assistant master in Phillips Academy, and in November was chosen head master of the Roxbury Latin School. Here he remained six years, receiving in 1849, his Master of Arts. That year he married Anne Jean, fourth daughter of the late Hon. Elihu Lyman of Greenfield, Mass., and grand-daughter of Major Elihu Lyman of the Revolutionary Army. There were four children, three sons and a daughter. During this time he sent to the *Bibliotheca Sacra* and to the *Christian Examiner* nine articles, classical reviews, and also translations from the Latin and German.

In 1853, Mr. Short removed to Philadelphia, establishing a private classical school for boys, over which he presided for ten years. In the summer of 1860 he visited England, carrying letters which gave him the privilege of an interview at Fox How with the widow of Dr. Thomas Arnold; and with Sir John T. Coleridge, the nephew of the poet, at whose country seat, Heath's Court. at Ottery St. Mary in Devonshire, he passed some days. In 1860 he was elected into the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and was a member also of the Shakespere Society of Philadelphia, a small number of *litérateurs*, meeting every winter for the minute study of the dramatist. During these ten years his pen continued busy with translations from the German, with reviews, and with revisions of classical books.

The life of Mr. Short in Philadelphia ended in 1863, upon his acceptance of an election to the Presidency of Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, with the professorship attached of moral and intellectual philosophy. At the end of four years he resigned this position, and the sndden death of Dr. Charles Anthon soon after, called him through his friend of long standing, Professor Henry Drisler, to temporary work in the Latin and Greek departments of Columbia College. Before the close of the academic year, Dr. Drisler having been transferred from the Latin to the Greek chair, on the second of March, 1868, Mr. Short was elected Professor of the Latin language and literature, and held that position during the remainder of his life. The same year the new professor received from the College over which he had presided, the degree of Doctor of Laws, it being conferredat at the same time upon an alumnus of Kenyon

College, Rutherford B. Hayes, then Governor of Ohio, and afterward President of the United States.

In 1868 also, Professor Short was elected into the Century Club. His tastes would naturally lead him to value membership in the American Oriental Society, and in 1849, he had been received into it. From 1849-51, he was its recording secretary, and for the two succeeding years its treasurer. In 1869 he was chosen one of its seven directors, holding that position for life. Between 1869 and 1885 he prepared six papers for the Society's meetings, abstracts of them appearing in its journal. Upon April 22, 1869, in conjunction with President Barnard and four professors he assisted in founding in Columbia College the Delta Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He was its first vice-president from 1869-73, and also for 1875-76. In 1870, to Dr. Drisler's edition of Yonge's English-Greek Lexicon, Professor Short prefixed an article, "The Order of Words in Attic-Greek Prose." This, the work of his leisure hours for seven years, he termed an essay, but it was really a work of considerable magnitude, covering one hundred and fifteen compactly printed double-columned pages. Of this production Professor W. W. Goodwin of Harvard said, "Professor Short's Essay gives great additional value to the work, and does great honor to American scholarship," and the words of Professor W. S. Tyler of Amherst were, "We doubt if any such original and thorough work on the Greek language has been done by any other American scholar as Professor Short has done in this Essay."

In February, 1871, Professor Short's father died, at the age of eighty. The son always felt grateful to the father for his interest in the early education of the former, the son and the mother erected a peculiar monument, the

death during his last year in college making him very thoughtful.

At the meeting for completing its organization Professor Short took his seat as a member of the American Committee on the Revision of the English Authorized Version of the Bible, to serve on the New Testament Company. At this meeting, Oct. 4, 1872, he was also elected treasurer of the entire Committee, resigning this office in 1875. He became also recording secretary of the New Testament Company. Afterward Professor J. Henry Thayer was also elected recording secretary, and relieved Professor Short of much of the work, which became very laborious as the revision proceeded.

On the evening of June 5, 1874, and again on March 15, 1881, Professor Short lectured before the professors and students of the General Theological Seminary upon "The Vulgate Edition of the Scriptures;" and between these dates had accepted an election to the then formed Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, with membership upon its council. On the evening of May 10, 1881, before the American Ethnological Society he read a paper upon the Rev. Samuel Osgood, D.D. In 1878 he prepared a nnmber of articles for Johnson's Universal Cyclopedia, and in the succeeding year appeared Harper's Latin Dictionary, to which Professor Short had given some years of attention and labour, although accomplishing much less than he would have liked, "but for his reluctance to let anything pass from his care until he had exhausted his ability upon it."

In the summer of 1881, Professor Short again visited Europe. At Rome through his letters of introduction he was allowed the unusual privilege of examining at his leisure the *Codex Vaticanus*, to write out a description

and prepare a fac-simile of part of it. At Florence, at the *Biblioteca Laurenziana*, he was allowed free access to its precious MSS. of the Greek and Latin authors, some unique; the conversation with the librarian carried on wholly in Latin. The summer of 1884, he again spent abroad, visiting England and Scotland, spending his time partly in recreation and partly in examination of the *Codex Alexandrinus* at the British Museum and the *Codex Bezae* at Cambridge, for which he was allowed every facility. Between 1881 and 1886, he prepared for the American Journal of Philology, edited by his friend Professor B. L. Gildersleeve, of the Johns Hopkins University, five articles on the New Testament Revision, covering in all one hundred and fifty four pages, "which perhaps form the most minute, thorough and complete critical estimate of that work which has yet appeared."

At the opening of the fall session in 1886, Professor Short resumed his usual place in the college, but after a very few days, he began to exhibit symptoms of failing strength until they interrupted his labours entirely. The Trustees by resolution on the sixth day of December granted him leave of absence for the remainder of the academic year. But he declined from that time very rapidly, and at half-past three o'clock, on Friday, Christmas Eve, at his home, 24 West Sixtieth street, in his sixty-fifth year, he passed painlessly and peacefully away.

Baptized in infancy by an Orthodox Congregational minister, it was while in college, after his mother's death, that Mr. Short made an open profession of his faith according to Congregational forms. Yet while always grateful for his early religious training, and the consistent example of many around him, he was much drawn toward the Episcopal Church, with which he became

first acquainted while a college student, and after long deliberation, upon the fourth Sunday after Easter, May 18, 1862, he was confirmed together with his wife and seventy-seven others, by Bishop William Bacon Stevens, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Philadelphia, it being the first class presented by the Rev. Phillips Brooks. He continued an attached member of this parish until his removal to Ohio. In New York he attended for some years the Church of St. John the Baptist, the rector being the College Chaplain. He was its Junior Warden from 1869 to 1875, and for seven years was sent to the Diocesan Convention as lay delegate. Afterwards as nearer a new home, he was transferred to St. Thomas' Parish, of which he was vestryman from 1878 onwards, and one of its delegates to the Diocesan Convention from 1879 to 1885.

Upon Christmas morning, after the death of Professor Short, in the sermon of the rector of St. Thomas' Church were these words:

"With this great and inspiring thought in your minds, come to the Altar, which invites us to our Holy Communion. Come in fellowship with each other and your common Lord, and find peace and nourishment for your souls. On all your households may a cheerful and happy joy preside. Even to the most bowed down and sorrowful, I say, be of good cheer. Indeed a sense of sorrow pervades our parochial life, a heavy shadow has fallen athwart our festival, and yet we are not to repress our gladness. A sudden and unlooked for grief touches many hearts, and yet we are not to hush our songs. Yesterday, the eve of this blessed anniversary, while the festival spirit of this season was at its height, and glad preparations and interchanges were uppermost in a thousand houses, Professor Charles Short, Doctor of

Laws, a Vestryman, and beloved member of this parish, entered peacefully into the rest of Paradise. Distinguished as an Educator: eminent as a scholar in Classical and Biblical studies, the model of a Christian gentleman: simple in manner, pure in heart, affectionate and reliable as a friend, faithful in all human relations, he was one who could not be withdrawn from his high position without being missed and greatly mourned. And yet the gladness of this day should not be interrupted, for the Saviour whom we welcome, is the Saviour whom he loved, and on whom he leaned. The manger-bed of our Emmanuel contains the Redeemer, who nourished in him the hopes of glory, and disclosed to him the prospects of "the land afar off," and cheered the gloom of his dying hour, with the apocalyptic Song, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

The burial office was said at St. Thomas' Church, at eleven o'clock, on Tuesday, December 28, the Innocents' Day, a cloudless winter day. Those who met the body were the clergy of the parish church, the rector, William F. Morgan, D.D., Alex. Mackay-Smith, and Alex. B. Carver, assistant Ministers, with the College Chaplain, Cornelius R. Duffie, D.D., and the Right Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D.D., Bishop of Ohio. In the procession with the family were also the vestry, and the trustees and faculty of the College.

The sentences were read by the rector, the church choir singing the Anthem to music by Dr. Croft, the organist of the parish accompanying. The first assistant read the lesson, which was followed by hymn 260, "Asleep in Jesus! blessed sleep," read by the rector, and sung to tune in Gilbert's Hymnal. "Man that is born of a woman" was read by the Chaplain. "For as much

as it hath pleased Almighty God," was taken by the rector, he casting the earth upon the body, and then the Anthem, "I heard a voice from Heaven," was sung to music composed by the organist of the parish. The Lord's Prayer and following prayers, the Amens being sung, were read by the rector. There was then sung the Choral from the Elijah, "Cast thy burden upon the Lord." The Bishop of Ohio read the prayer for Persons under Affliction, and gave the Apostolic Blessing. As the procession re-formed and moved down the aisle the choir sang hymn 485, "Hark! hark, my soul! Angelic songs are swelling," to music by H. Smart.

The temporary interment was in the vault at St. Mark's Church yard; the body now rests in the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery at Tarrytown, on the Hudson.

There is now a brass tablet, affixed to a pillar in north (conventional) aisle of St. Thomas' Church, opposite the pew of Professor Short, given by a member of the family, thus inscribed:

To the Glory of God
And in Sacred Memory
of
CHARLES SHORT, LL.D.
Who was born on the 28th day of May 1821,
And died on the Eve of Christmas 1886.
He was
A Vestryman of this Church 1878–1886.
One of the Revisers of the Bible 1872–1881.
President of Kenyon College 1863–1867.
Professor of the Latin Language and Literature
in Columbia College 1867–1886.

ἐπ' ἐλπίδι ζωῆς αἰωνίου

ΠΡΟΣ TITON. 1:2

Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou ME more than these. He answered HIM, yea LORD, THOU knowest that I love THEE.—St. John XXI: 15.

Ed ascugherà ogni lagrima dagli occhi loro. — Apocalisse XXI: 4.

The following from the pen of a classical co-worker, with portrait, appeared in Harper's Weekly of January 7, 1887. It is re-printed with three minor corrections.

"The death of Professor Short on Christmas Eve took from American scholarship one of its conspicuous representatives. He was a typical man of letters of the old school, one of the few who have, down to the present time, resisted the specializing tendences of the learned world, and continued to extend their labors throughout vast provinces of thought and culture.

His quiet life met with no startling incidents, and sought no publicity, except for such contributions as he made to the world's stock of truth. CHARLES SHORT was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, May 28, 1821, and after acquiring the rudiments of education in Bradford Academy, was prepared for Harvard College at Phillips Academy in Andover. Here he formed a taste for the study of language which determined his career. His familiarity with the Greek tongue and with much of its literature attracted notice while he was a school-boy, and it is still remembered that when, on one occasion, a difficult question of interpretation arose in reading one of his favorite authors, and no solution satisfactory to him could be furnished by his teachers or found in their books, he walked twenty miles to Boston to search for the truth in

the Harvard College library. At the age of nineteen he received high honors in the Phillips Academy, and delivered an oration in Greek which was so highly esteemed that it was found among the treasured papers of Dr. Taylor, the principal, at his death.

Mr. SHORT then entered the Freshman class at Harvard, and was graduated with high honor in 1846. Among his classmates were Senator George F. Hoar, Professors Child, Lane, and Norton, of Harvard College, Fitz-Edward Hall, the Oriental scholar, and others who have done good service to the nation. His oration on commencement day was upon the poet Shelley, and in all his after-life, as in his boy-hood, he associated the earnest study of words with the study of language in its highest forms, the masterpieces of literary art. After a year of post-graduate study in Cambridge he returned to Andover as Assistant Master in Phillips Academy, and soon after became Head-Master of the Public Classical School in Roxbury. After six years in this position he removed to Philadelphia, and spent ten years in the conduct of a private classical school. In 1863 he was called to the presidency of Kenyon College, in Ohio, where he also filled the chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy. In 1868 he was elected Professor of the Latin Language and Literature in Columbia College, New York, and he held that office until his death.

Thus his profession was that of a teacher, and the principal aim of his life was directly to inform, stimulate, and refine the minds of successive classes of pupils. He did this work so well that he is gratefully remembered by hundreds who learned from him how to esteem and love

"The dead but sceptred sovereigns who still rule our spirits from their urns."

Yet his mental and moral activity overflowed the class-room, and sought usefulness in many other ways. His occasional contributions to learned periodicals, such as the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, and the *North American Review*, gave to the public in a condensed and unpretending form the results of many years of earnest inquiry; and at the time of his death he had nearly finished in the *American Journal of Philology* a series of articles upon a portion of the revised New Testament, which perhaps form the most minute, thorough, and complete critical estimate of that work which has yet appeared. He edited a book of advanced Latin exercises, and a work on classical geography, and was one of the editors of *Harper's Latin Dictionary*, now the standard hand-book of that language in England and America. But his most elaborate production, and that which reveals the most patient industry, was his exhaustive treatise on "The Order of Words in Attic-Greek," prefixed to the American edition of Yonge's *English-Greek Lexicon*— an essay which stands alone as the final authority upon its subject.

But the amount of his literary productiveness, however varied, and in the aggregate of considerable importance, affords no adequate measure of the man, as known to his associates and friends. In fact, it was always characteristic of him that his person, his intellect, and his scholarship were felt to be far greater than his work. With strong religious faith and feelings, he lived as one to whom life is but a preparation for nobler work and greater usefulness in other spheres. His delight was to read and acquire rather than to express, and to his last days study was his recreation. He familiarized himself with many

languages, studied the Sanscrit in connection with his favorite Greek and Latin, and read with discrimination and enjoyment the best literature of Germany, Spain, France and Italy. He was especially fond of the poets and teachers of the great English epochs; Spenser and Milton, Barrow, South, and Jeremy Taylor, were to him familiar friends. As a member of the Committee of Revision of the English New Testament, while his minute and critical knowledge of the original text was always respected, his most eminent service was in his unerring taste and accuracy in the use of his mother-tongue. His patience, his genuine modesty, his eagerness to learn from every source, his slowness to dogmatize, even on subjects on which few could dispute and none could rival his competence to judge, will long be remembered by those to whom his influence has been of value, and to all who knew him the memory of the man is something far more precious than any of his achievements; and he is revered for what he took with him at his departure more than for what he left behind."

Mr. Short in youth was strikingly handsome, of the fair English type; and this attractive personal appearance remained throughout life. Writes Doctor Philip Schaff to Mrs. Short—"I always said that your husband's face was a benediction, so handsome, so kindly and benevolent. I was always happy in his presence." The words of the letter of another are, "I knew him but little, but his calm, sweet face was surely an index of a heart at peace with God and his fellows."

Books were always of value to Professor Short as indispensable assistants in his professional and literary pur-

suits. The gathering of his library of nine thousand volumes occupied forty years; it represented the results of many days of recreation spent in searching after valuable and interesting editions of the Greek and Roman classics. There were also numerous theological and standard works in English, rare Latin Bibles and Greek Testaments; with an especial fondness shown for first editions in any language, for presentation and for autograph copies. M. Cohen Stuart, a Holland Scholar, on being shown in 1873, part of the collection, said, " such books should be in a public library, not allowed in the possession of one individual."

The friends and correspondents of Professor Short were many of the leading American Scholars in the classical and english philology of his time. Among them were Dr. Samuel H. Taylor, President C. C Felton, Professors Ezra Abbot, E. A. Sophocles, Bela B. Edwards, George M. Lane, Francis J. Child, Fitz-Edward Hall, John L. Lincoln, Henry Drisler, W. D. Whitney, James Hadley, Frederic Gardiner, J. Henry Thayer, B. L. Gildersleeve, Francis A. March, Gustavus Fischer. The following extracts from letters testify to the sincerity of the interest felt in Professor Short by his accomplished friends.

In connection with his election to the Presidency of Kenyon College in 1863, Professor Sophocles wrote; "in the list of thirteen or fourteen hundred American students instructed by me in Greek Mr. Short stands at the head." Dr. Samuel H. Taylor of Andover also said; "Mr. Short is one of the most accomplished classical and well-read English scholars in the country—a gentleman of large views, very superior talents, broad, thorough and critical scholarship, the finest culture and taste, great

energy and decision of character, all under the control of practical good sense. To these he adds the crowning grace of earnest and consistent piety."

In connection with the Latin professorship at Columbia in 1868, Doctor Benjamin A. Gould, though a scientist not a classicist, writes, "circumstances gave me at one period the privilege of an intimate acquaintance with him, and enable me to speak also of his high standing as a successful student of the classical languages and literature. - - - - - That he is a high toned Christian gentleman, I may say I know, having been acquainted with him for twenty-five years and very intimately for a portion of that time." Professor George M. Lane of Harvard writes also, "I have known Mr. Short twenty-three years, and I am ready to say without reserve that I know of no man in America who would bring to the place a riper scholarship, a more matured judgment or a more general fitness for the place."

The words of Professor William D. Whitney of Yale are: "Pres't Ch. Short has been known to me, as a man and a Scholar, for many years. He stands among our foremost classical scholars, and has added to his acquirements in the Latin and Greek languages a knowledge of more than one of the Oriental tongues. I will say emphatically that I know of no one in the country whom I could more heartily and confidently recommend to the trustees of Columbia College to fill the place vacant in its faculty." The late Professor James Hadley of Yale wrote; "My testimony may be affected by my feeling for the man; or rather, my testimony honestly given, must reflect the warm feelings of esteem and admiration with which he has inspired me, as I believe he does all who know him well. I have no hesitation in saying that

he seems to me one of the very best scholars I have ever known. His learning is extensive and exact: but his activity of mind, his quickness of perception, his critical acuteness, his fulness of ingenious and striking suggestion appear to me more admirable than his learning. And from what I have heard of his teaching, I believe that he is equally remarkable for his power as an instructor, the power of awakening, and inspiring and informing the minds of his pupils."

The testimony of one of those pupils follows: Professor Harry T. Peck, a college pupil, in the last part of an address delivered before the Annual Convocation of the University of the state of New York, at Albany, 1887, in memory of Professor Short, says, " - - - it was within the lecture room that Doctor Short was most felicitous. No one who sat beneath his most original instruction ever found the study of a classic author dull or unimproving. From his own stores of reading, enriched by many languages and many literatures he poured a wealth of illustration on the subject then before him. The student who had learned perhaps at school to view the classics simply as the vehicle for dreary disquisitions upon syntax, or the convenient arsenal of inconvenient questions, now found to his surprise that their pages are as truly literature as anything that modern times can show. In Horace and in Ovid, he learned to breathe the very breath of modern life; in Sallust and in Tacitus, to see the dangers that threaten our own republic, brooding over the republics of the past; in Cicero, to behold the problems of modern thought confronting the philosopher of two thousand years ago. It was a revelation to him to see each line, each sentence, each page, unfolded, rendered into exquisitely

idiomatic English, analyzed and viewed in every light and then made clear as crystal by a wealth of illustration, comment, anecdote, and criticism. As was well said by one of his old students regarding the instruction of the late Professor Thatcher of Yale; "for the first time in my life I truly realized that Latin was not simply a concatenation of grammatical pitfalls, but a language that had once been voiced by living men." And we might safely add that were classical instruction always such as his, we should no longer hear that plaint of English and American Philistinism which makes the study of all classical antiquity, a mediaeval superstition."

WRITINGS

[It was not possible to prepare a complete list of reviews and minor articles.]

1848

1. Robbin's Xenophon's Memerobilia of Socrates, article on, *Bibliotheca Sacra*, pp. 185—192.

2. CXXXVII Psalm, from the German into Greek hexameters, with notes, *ditto*, pp. 375—378.

1849

Tyler's Historiae of Tacitus, article on, *ditto*, pp. 572—596.

1850

1. Felton's Birds of Aristophanes, review of, *Christian Examiner*, (Boston) May, pp. 500—502.

2. Champlin's Aeschines on the Crown, review of, *ditto*, p. 502.

1852

1. Woolsey's Prometheus of Aeschylus, review of, *ditto*, p. 345.

2. Prolegomena to Tischendorfs' new edition of the Septuagint—Translation from the Latin. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, pp. 581—608.

1853

1. Above continued and finished, *ditto*, pp. 82—113.

2. Merivale's Sallust, review of, *ditto*, pp. 819--829.

1854

Schmitz and Zumpt's Classical Series. Advanced Latin Exercises with Selections for reading. Philadelphia, Blanchard & Lea. Revised, with additions, by Mr. Short.

1857

Atlas of Classical Geography, Long's edition, review of, *Bibliotheca Sacra*, pp. 223--225.

1858

1. Review of Butler's Lectures on the History of Ancient Philosophy. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, April, pp. 485-488.

2. Review of Doctor Schmitz's Manual of Ancient Geography, *ditto*, p. 488.

1859

Review of Coleman's Text Book and Atlas of Biblical Geography, *ditto*, pp. 239—241.

1860

1 Ancient Geography, Classical and Sacred.
By S. Augustus Mitchell.
Illustrated with engravings.
Philadelphia.
E. H. Butler & Co.
Revised by Mr. Short.

2. Winer's Grammar of New Testament Diction, review of, *North American Review*, pp. 546--548.

3. Translations from the German for the projected but not issued American, (Dr. Bomberger's) edition of Herzog's "Real-Encyklopädie."

1861

Review of some Points in Bopp's Comparative Gram. By Professors Leonard and Rudolph L. Tafel.

Bibliotheca Sacra.

note at bottom of p. 771. "Our thanks are due to our learned friend, Professor Charles Short of Philadelphia, for his valuable assistance in the preparation of this article."

1864

The first printed Bibles and Testaments.

Article in the *Western Episcopalian* Newspaper, (Gambier, Ohio.) June 2.

2. The study of the Ancient Classics.

Article in *Evangelical Quarterly Review.*

(Gettysburg, Penn.), Oct. pp. 498--514.

1869

Order of Words in Attic-Greek Prose.

Communication. *Jour of Amer. Orient Soc.*

1870

The Order of Words in Attic-Greek Prose, essay prefixed to Doctor Drisler's edition of Yonge's English-Greek Lexicon — New York — Harper and Brothers, pp. 1--115.

The aim of the author was to prepare a manual of the usages of the Greek in respect of the arrangement of words. The position of words was made a special study by the Greeks and Romans, and in the case of Latin modern study has been a good deal directed to it; but as regards Greek, while brief monographs have been written on single authors, yet no systematic treatise on the subject had appeared from any quarter whatever.

In this essay the author made an attempt to supply this deficiency, but the subject being very large, he confined his attention to the usages of prose, and to one form of that, the Attic. The Essay consists of brief rules for the position of words, illustrated by citations from the masters of Attic prose, amounting to fifteen thousand in number. Take, for example, the section on "The Position of the Participle in its Sentence." The rules, hardly a dozen in number, occupy less than fifty lines. The illustrative examples, each of which is assigned to its proper place in the work of the author cited, number fully a thousand, and occupy at least twelve hundred lines.

1871

1. Review of Taylor's Classical Study, *North American Review*, Jan. pp. 229--233.

2. Harmony of the Four Gospels in Greek, by F. Gardiner, D. D., Professor in the Berkeley Divinity School. Andover — W. F. Draper. The preface says, "In punctuation, it has seldom been found necessary to change that of Tischendort's last edition. The excellence of the work in this matter is due to the careful revision of the sheets by my friend Professor Charles Short of Columbia College."

1874

1. Paper on some points of Latin Syntax, with special reference to Mr. Roby's Grammar — *Jour. of Amer. Orient. Soc.*

2. My Recreations: Verses by Emily E. Ford, 1872. Poems of Twenty Years. By Laura Winthrop Johnson, 1874 —

Reviewed together in the *Evangelist* Newspaper, (New York.)

1877

Paper. The Relationship of the Expressions for Space and Time. *Jour. of Amer. Orient. Soc.* Oct.

1878

Johnson's Universal Cyclopedia, articles in—

Latin Language and Literature	— Vol. IV.	pp. 701—706
Vasso,	" VIII.	p 252.
Vergil,	"	" pp. 279—280.
Vitruvius Pollio,	"	" p. 329.
Vulgate,	"	" pp. 347—350.

This paging is according to edition of 1890.

1879

1. A New Latin Dictionary, founded on the translation of Freund's Latin-German Lexicon, edited by E. A. Andrews, LL. D. Revised, enlarged, and in great part rewritten by Charlton T. Lewis, Ph. D. and Charles Short, LL. D., Professor of Latin in Columbia College, N. Y., 4to, pp. 2,019. Harper & Brothers. Oxford; Clarendon Press.

2. Brief historical account of above in *Oriental Church Magazine*, Vol. I, No. 4—December.

1880

1. Paper. On the connection between verbs of "putting" and "giving." *Jour. of Amer. Orient. Soc.* Oct.

2. A Commentary on the Book of Job, By Rev. J. K. Burr, D. D. New York, 1881. Phillips and Hunt.

Reviewed in the *Evangelist* Newspaper, (New York.) Mch. 23.

1882

Oral Communication—Remarks on Certain Readings of the Vatican MS. of the New Testament. *Jour. of Amer. Orient. Soc.* October.

1885

Communication. On the work of the recent Revision of the New Testament, as illustrated by the Gospel of St. Matthew. *Jour. of Amer. Orient. Soc.* Oct.

1886

2. Praise-Songs of Israel — A new Rendering of the Book of Psalms, by John DeWitt, D. D.

Funk and Wagnalls — New York and London, 1886.

The author says in preface to the second edition. "Thankful acknowledgements are due to Prof. Charles Short, LL. D., of Columbia College, for his aid in the final corrections. His deep interest in the book, perhaps originating in the discernment of a passion for sound English akin to his own, was one of the pleasant surprises that immediately followed its publication. By careful reading and collation of the masters of the language in its earlier classical period, he has acquired great familiarity with its purest and best-established usages. It may be imagined that the social hours spent together in reading the proofs, after everything possible had been done by individual labour, were of great service in deciding doubtful questions of propriety, such as are apt to embarrass the solitary worker, and in excluding expressions unconsciously tinged by modernism, which are liable to creep in when an attempt is made to reproduce or remodel English of the period to which the Authorized Version belongs.

Doctor Short's skill and tact were also very helpful in the effort to adapt the punctuation more accurately to logical relations than the simple and rude punctuation of the Authorized Version."

1881—1886

The New Revision of King James Revision of the New Testament, as illustrated by the Gospel of St. Matthew. *Amer. Journal of Philology*, (Baltimore.)

Vol. II. July 1880—pp. 149—180.
" III. " 1882—pp. 139—169.
" IV. October 1883—pp. 251—282.
" V. December 1884—pp. 417—453.
" VII. " 1886—pp. 133—159.

The general plan of these articles is to give an account of every change, however minute, both in the English and the Greek. Having under his eye the old versions and the most important modern ones, whether English or foreign, public or private, the author traces each change to the place where it first appears—or, if it be original with the Revisers, he indicates the fact, and when treating of a change, he indicates whether the word or phrase used in that case by the Revisers of the Authorized Version originated with them or was borrowed from some earlier version. And so also of the Greek text. Wherever a word or phrase has been changed by modern criticism, he indicates by what authority it was done.

The results of this historical investigation show us that, in the great majority of cases of change in the English, the Revisers of 1881, like the Revisers of 1611, have adopted words and phrases from the older revisions, not making, as has been ignorantly alleged, the English out of their own heads; and in cases of change in the

Greek text, they have followed in every instance the great modern masters in New Testament criticism, Lachmann, Tischendorf, and Tregelles, not making, as has also been ignorantly alleged, a Greek text for themselves.

MEMORIALS

At a meeting of the Trustees of Columbia College, in the City of New York, held at the College on Monday, the third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven the following action was taken:

Resolved—That the Trustees have received with profound sorrow intelligence of the death of Professor Charles Short, for nineteen years a faithful, efficient and scholarly member of their Faculty of Arts, and one whose amiable qualities as a man endeared him to the Students of the College, to his colleagues in the Faculty and to all those who knew him in social life.

Resolved—That the Trustees desire to convey to the surviving members of the family of their deceased Professor, the expression of their profound sympathy with them in their heavy bereavement, and their sense of the great loss which the removal of a beloved husband and father has brought to them as well as to the Institution which he so faithfully served.

GERARD BEEKMAN,
Clerk.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
NEW YORK, Jan. 6th, 1887.

Mrs. Charles Short,

Madam:

At a meeting of the Board of the College, held today, the following minute was unanimously adopted:

"The Faculty of Columbia College have learned, with profound sorrow, of the removal by death from among us of our esteemed and honored associate, Charles Short, LL. D., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature:

Resolved, therefore, that the Secretary enter in our minutes the expression of our deep regret for the loss of one whose gentle courtesy of manner, purity of life, and many noble qualities of mind and heart had endeared him to us as a friend, while his profound learning, varied accomplishments, and conscientious performance of duty made him a valued officer of our institution."

I am directed to communicate the above minute to you, Madam, with the assurance of the deep sympathy of the Faculty with you in your irreparable loss.

With great respect, I am,

Very truly yours,

J. H. VAN AMRINGE,

Secretary of the Board of the College.

At a meeting of the Class of 1882 of Columbia College, held on the evening of February 21, 1887, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, it hath pleased Almighty God to take from among us the late Charles Short, LL. D., Professor of Latin in Columbia College,

Be it Resolved, that we, the members of the Class of 1882 of Columbia College, at this the first meeting of our class since the sad event, extend to his family our deep-felt sympathy in their bereavement, and that we also make our testimony as to our appreciation of his character as a Christian gentleman and profound scholar, and further

Be it Resolved, that these resolutions be placed upon the minutes and copies be sent to the family and to the Faculty of the College.

E. R. GREENE,

Secretary.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His wise providence to remove from among us our friend and instructor

PROFESSOR CHARLES SHORT,

we, the members of the Senior Class of Columbia College, desiring to express our deep sense of sorrow for a loss in which from our relations with him who has gone we claim to share, unanimously adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, that in the death of Professor Short this class has lost one whose personal kindness to each and all of us will be long remembered, and whose example and precepts will be long and warmly cherished.

Resolved, that in this loss, we tender to the afflicted family the sympathy and sorrow of each individual member of the class.

Resolved, that these resolutions be inscribed in the records of the class; that a copy be transmitted to the family of the deceased; and that they be published in the *Columbia Spectator*.

JNO. H. HOLDEN,
W. IRVING TAYLOR,
CHAUNCEY B. STONE. } *Committee.*

Jan. 10, 1887.

The Class Poem, read at Class Day, June 2, 1887, by its author, George Godfrey Saxe, contained these lines in memory of Professor Short.

—"But one, alas, we do not see;
We miss today his genial face;
His noble soul, forever free,
Is winner in the earthly race.
Learned teacher, with thy kindly ways,
We loved thee, and we mourn thee gone;
But still thy benediction stays,
And shall while college life flows on.
This day we wreathe a laurel crown,
With mournful cypress interwove,
A tribute to thy bright renown,
A symbol of our grief and love."—

The Society of Biblical Literature and Exegsis held its fourteenth semi-annual meeting at the Union Theological Seminary in New York, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 28 and 29, 1886.

The President, Doctor Goodwin, being absent, Professor Bissell, the Vice President, called the Society to order at 3 p. m., on Tuesday.

Professor Gardiner asked permission to have a Committee appointed to draft a minute for the "*Journal*" relative to the death of Professor Short.

Doctors Chambers and Gardiner were selected. On Wednesday morning, Dr. Chambers, for his Committee, reported the following minute —

The Committee appointed to prepare a minute in reference to the late Professor SHORT, beg leave to submit the following:

. . . . *

Doctor Short was remarkable as a painstaking and accurate scholar. He contributed considerably to classical literature, but not nearly so much as he would have done but for his reluctance to let anything pass from his care until he had exhausted his ability upon it. Hence

* The first part of the minute is merely the repetition of the leading facts in the life of Professor Short.

nothing crude, hasty, or ill-digested ever came from his pen. Witness the elaborate "Essay on the Order of Words in Attic-Greek Prose," which was published in 1870 in connection with the American reprint of Yonge's Greek–English Lexicon, which is a monument of exact and far-reaching erudition. He afterwards joined Charlton T. Lewis, Ph.D. in preparing a new Latin Dictionary, founded on Andrew's translation of Freund's Latin-German Lexicon. This work, which appeared in 1879, at once took high rank among all scholars, and the Clarendon Press of England requested permission of the American publishers to issue an edition for their own country from the same plates.

Doctor Short was a member of the American Committee of Bible Revision (New Testament Company) from the beginning, and for several years was its treasurer. He gave a great deal of time to the work, and after the appearance of the Revised Version in print, wrote a number of articles upon it, the most important of which was a series in the *American Journal of Philology*, which discussed minutely the emendations in the first Gospel as compared with all previous English translations. The work is done with insight, independence and precision, and will prove a great help to all laborers in the same field.

Doctor Short's excellence was not confined to his professional character. He was genial, hearty, and trustworthy in every social relation, and highly esteemed by all his associates. He was a Director of the Oriental Society, a member of the Century Club, and a vestryman of St. Thomas's Church, and in each of these capacities made his influence felt for good. Exact and elegant scholars are not so plentiful that even one can be missed without regret; and Doctor Short's removal will be long deplored by all interested in the humanities, and by none more than the members of this Society, of which he was one of the founders, and in whose welfare he took a great interest.

TALBOT W. CHAMBERS,
FREDERIC GARDINER,
Committee.

After remarks by Professors Gardiner, Harman and Hall, the above report was adopted, and the Secretary instructed to embody it in the records of the Society and send a copy of it to the family of Professor Short.

H. S. MITCHELL,
Secretary.

Minute adopted at a special meeting of the Rector, Wardens and Vestry of St. Thomas' Church, N. Y., January 21, 1887.

In the decease of our late beloved and honored associate, Charles Short, LL. D., we sustain a loss, not easily measured or repaired, whether we recall his relation to this Body as a courteous and genial member, or as a counselor whose sound judgement, experience and erudition, gave more than ordinary value to his opinions and advice.

Our recollections of past fellowship with Doctor Short, in administering the temporal affairs of St. Thomas' Church, lead us especially to cherish the heartiness and devotion with which he adorned his office, and the cheerfulness with which he rendered any service which might advance the prosperity of the parish. This was more notable, from the circumstance that he was greatly occupied with his duties as Professor in Columbia College, and with very important Classical and Sacred Studies of a most absorbing character and requiring much of his time. He excused himself, however, from no official trust or obligation, but as Vestryman, and an occasional deputy from St. Thomas' parish to the Diocesan Convention, was unfailing in the discharge of every appropriate duty. To this brief minute of the estimation and affectionate respect

in which we hold our late distinguished associate, we should not fail to add our sense of that modesty, and unassuming deportment, which marked his intercourse with us, and made him to every member of this Body, not only an agreeable co-worker, but warm personal friend.

Extending to his family our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy in the great affliction which has darkened their home, the Vestry order that this minute be enclosed to them by the clerk, and placed upon the records of the Parish.

WILLIAM F. MORGAN,
Rector.
JOHN H. WATSON,
Clerk.

Minute in memory of Professor Short entered upon the records of the American Revision Committee.

"The Revision Committee desire to place upon record their sense of the loss experienced by themselves, by the Church of Christ, and by the cause of sound learning, in the decease of Professor Charles Short, their able and beloved colleague. Dr. Short's excellences appeared in every department of his life. He was an ardent scholar, and his long career in classical studies made him an authority, a brilliant token of which is his Essay on the Greek Sentence, a monument of patient and discriminating research. He was a man of indefatigable industry, taking hold of his work with zest and cheerfulness and accomplishing it with conscientious exactness. He was a genial friend, contributing no little sunshine to the circles in which he moved, always ready to help and forward the enterprise on hand. His was a refined taste, and his familiar acquaintance with the broad field of literature made him an apt critic and an easy writer. Withal he was a devout Christian, using his talents for the good of his fellow men and in the service of his Divine Master.

Although our active work as a Revision Committee is finished, yet, as retaining our organization by annual meetings, we as a fraternity feel his loss keenly, remembering our happy association with him for so many years, and affectionately make this record in his memory."

GEORGE E. DAY,
Secretary.

DEC 22 1892